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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,399	11/09/2001	Hyung Nam Han	P/2803-43	2094
2352	7590	03/01/2006	EXAMINER	
OSTROLENK FABER GERB & SOFFEN 1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 100368403				ARAQUE JR, GERARDO
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3629				

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/040,399	HAN, HYUNG NAM	
	Examiner Gerardo Araque Jr.	Art Unit 3629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is more than 150 words and 25 lines. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claim 1 – 13** are rejected under U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 Line 3, the term, “and/or”, is vague and indefinite and does not fully define the scope of the invention.

5. **Claims 22 and 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 22 and 23 (Lines 16 – 24, Lines 8 – 21), the term “trunk gateway” has not been properly defined on its actual function in the written specification. For the purpose of this examination, “trunk gateway” will be treated to have the equivalent function of a router.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1 – 4, 8 – 10, 11 – 12 and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson (US Patent 5,717,863) in view of Klug (US Patent 6,823,327).

In regards to **claim 1**, Adamson teaches an electronic business card that is capable of storing several call connection information, such as a paper business card is able to do as well (Adamson Column 4 Lines 17 – 27). Moreover, the information stored in the connection addresses contains different types of connection types, such as telephone numbers, LAN addresses, and etc. (Adamson Column 5 Lines 41 – 62). A conference manager that will include a connect function for the initiation of a call or the acceptance of an incoming call is included (Adamson Column 6 Lines 16 – 19). Adamson does not teach the transmission of web business cards through one or more e-mail addresses provided by the first party. However, Klug teaches a registration system that is capable of registering a user to several websites simultaneously, which are provided by the user (Klug Column 3 Lines 2 – 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings of Klug to modify Adamson to have a registration system receive registration information provided by a user and transmitting the information to designated web sites

provided by the user. Inherently, the system would also be capable of forwarding the registration information to other locations, such as e-mails, when provided by the user.

In regards to **claims 2 and 3**, Adamson further discloses that the connection addresses that are kept in the address record would contain the various types of connections that a PC can support (Adamson Column 5 Lines 41 – 49).

In regards to **claim 4**, Klug discloses that the user's registration information is stored and accessible at the registrar web site (Klug Column 5 Lines 30 – 33). Moreover, the information can then be used to automatically register a user to other websites indicated by the user (Column 5 Lines 65 – 67, Column 6 Lines 1 – 2).

In regards to **claim 8**, Adamson further discloses an application with a user interface that would allow an individual to create and edit a bizcard (Adamson Column 7 Lines 3 – 4).

In regards to **claim 9**, Adamson discloses that the application would allow someone to add in the same information that a paper business card would have, such as name, phone number, network address, logo, etc. (Adamson Column 6 Lines 51 – 67).

In regards to **claim 10**, it is well known in the art to provide a template, or samples, and inserting information into these templates. An example of such a concept is the template wizard that Microsoft Office offers. One would open up a new office document and be presented with several templates to choose from and once selected will be prompted to input necessary information, such as the input windows that Adamson discloses (Adamson Column 7 Lines 44 – 61). Once the information is

inputted it, the wizard will then insert the inputted information in the respected fields within the template.

In regards to **claims 11**, it is well known in the art to provide services through a web page that a user can access. Such examples would be Expedia.com in that they provide a service for consumers to rent a car, reserve a room, or book a flight through their web page and saving the consumer the trip of going to a rental service, hotel, or airport (<http://web.archive.org/web/19981202135845/expedia.msn.com/daily/home/default.htm>).

Other such examples would be, Priceline

(<http://web.archive.org/web/19981206071112/http://www.priceline.com/>) and Enterprise Rent-a-Car (<http://web.archive.org/web/19981203100334/www.enterprise.com/home.htm>).

Therefore, having a web page as disclosed by Klug and modifying it to use the application that Adamson discloses to make the electronic business cards, which were discussed above, would be another example of a web page providing the service of issuing a electronic business card (Adamson Column 7 Lines 3 –4).

Moreover, if one were to have such a service it would be important to have such information kept confidential and only accessible with some type of password or ID provided to the user. It is well known in the art that such procedures exist such as the social security numbering system and America Online's new customer installation with unique username and password. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use this concept in conjunction with Adamson et al.'s method of storing and browsing electronic business cards on a storage device located in a PC or server and having them only be viewed by those with an ID that is associated with the electronic business card.

Furthermore, Klug teaches the usage of ID's and passwords in order to access information, provided by the user, on a web page (Klug Column 8 Lines 1 – 8).

In regards to **claims 12**, Adamson and Klug et al., in combination, discloses, "Address records of corporate address books 202a – 202c are automatically created/updated by the bizcard create and edit functions of the conferencing applications whenever bizcards are created/updated, to be described fully below. Furthermore, corporate address books 202a – 202c are synchronized with each other automatically by file drivers included on servers 18a – 18c (Column 5 Lines 19 – 25)." Moreover, the information provided by the user can then be later accessed using an ID on a web page (Column 8 Lines 1 – 8)

In regards to **claim 13**, Adamson and Klug et al., in combination, disclose a storage device located on a PC that will store the bizcards (user registration information) with the address records and be made available for browsing on a web page after an ID is inputted (Adamson Column 4 Lines 10 – 16 Klug Column 8 1 – 8). A conferencing application in turn will include, "...functions for modeling the exchange of business cards among the conference participants... (Adamson Column 4 Lines 17 – 19)."

8. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson (US Patent 5,717,863) in view of Klug (US Patent 6,823,327) and in further view of H. Oden (US Patent 3,510,594), hereinafter referred to as Oden. Adamson et al., and Klug are discussed above. Adamson and Klug fail to teach calculating a calling fee for a conference call. Oden teaches a, "...circuit arrangement for automatic fee assessment

among a plurality of subscribers participating in a conference call... (Column 3 Claim 1)." Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings of Oden to modify the combination of Adamson and Klug to include a circuit arrangement for automatic fee assessment.

9. **Claims 6 and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson et al., Klug et al., and Oden as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Gainsboro (US Patent 5,926,533). Gainsboro discloses a software program that supports,

"...(1) establishment and configuration of individual inmate data and monetary accounts;
(2) checking of inmate debit (i.e. paid-in-advance) accounts;...
(4) real-time monitoring of inmate telephone calls and alerts...along with the ability to cut off inmate calls individually and globally;
(5) storing and reporting of detailed inmate call details and account information;... (Column 11 Lines 41 – 46)."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings of Gainsboro to modify the combination of Adamson et al., Klug et al., and Oden as discussed in claim 5 to include a software program that monitors paid-in-advance accounts with the ability to cut off calls.

10. **Claims 14 – 18 and 21 – 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson (US Patent 5,717,863) in view of Klug (US Patent 6,823,327).

In regards to **claim 14**, Adamson discloses a network system for the use of conferencing between two parties (Adamson Column 5 Lines 45 – 49). It is important to note that a server connected to a small network is the same as connecting to the

Internet, in that a server connecting to the Internet is connecting to an even larger network (Newton's Telecom Dictionary 20th Edition Pages 433 – 435).

Adamson also discloses a conference manager for initiating and accepting conference calls through the use of the network. Furthermore, the manager manages the conferences and the applications associated with the conference (Adamson Column 6 Lines 12 – 19).

Adamson and Klug disclose storage devices found on a PC and on a server for the storing of address books and the like (Adamson Column 4 Lines 10 – 16, Klug Column 5 Lines 30 - 33).

Adamson discloses an application capable of creating and editing an electronic business card (bizcards) (Adamson Column 7 Lines 3 – 8). The bizcards hold the same information as a paper business card can with the added bonus of allowing someone to make a call to a second party. The call is then carried out with the use of a conference manager that Adamson discloses above. The connection that is made is dependant on what connection information was given on the cards as well as what is supported by a PC (Column 5 Lines 41- 49).

Furthermore, Adamson discloses that the information that stores the bizcards can be updated as the need arises and that the update is carried out to other areas that are needed (Column 4 Lines 26 – 33).

Adamson fails to disclose a method of transmitting the information through the use of e-mail addresses provided by the first party. However, Klug teaches a registration system that is capable of registering a user to several websites

simultaneously provided by the user (Klug Column 3 Lines 2 – 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings Klug to modify Adamson to have a registration system capable of receiving registration information provided by a user and transmitting the information to designated web sites provided by the user. Inherently, the system would also be capable of forwarding the registration information to other locations, such as e-mails, when provided by the user.

In regard to **claims 15 and 16**, Adamson further discloses that the connection addresses that are kept in the address record would contain the various types of connections that a PC can support (Adamson Column 5 Lines 41 – 49).

In regards to **claim 17**, it is well known in the art to provide services through a web page that a user can access. Such examples were discussed above. Furthermore, Adamson discloses an application that allows a user to create an electronic business card, as well as edit the content of existing electronic business cards (Adamson Column 2 Lines 26 – 31, Column 7 Lines 3 – 4).

In regards to **claim 18**, it is well known in the art to provide a template, or samples, and inserting information into these templates. An example of such a concept is the template wizard that Microsoft Office offers. One would open up a new office document and be presented with several templates to choose from and once selected will be prompted to input necessary information, such as the input windows that Adamson discloses (Column 7 Lines 44 – 61). Once the information is inputted it, the

wizard will then insert the inputted information in the respected fields within the template.

In regards to **claim 21**, Adamson and Klug et al., in combination, disclose a storage device located on a PC and a server that will store the bizcards with the address records and be made available for browsing (Adamson Column 7 Lines 44 – 46). A conferencing application in turn will include, "...functions for modeling the exchange of business cards among the conference participants... (Adamson Column 4 Lines 17 – 19)." Moreover, the information on the bizcard can also contain not only calling information, but also links that may be pertinent to the usage of the cards, such as the web page where the user's information is stored on (Klug Column 5 Lines 30 – 33).

In regard to **claims 22 and 23**, Adamson and Klug et al., in combination, discloses in Figure 1 that servers 18a - 18c represent the several different types of servers that are known in the art (Adamson Column 4 Lines 64 – 66). Moreover, a gateway would, inherently, be included in the configuration of a network system connected to the Internet in order to access a web page. Furthermore, a router is well known in the art to be used in a network because of its ability to direct information to a specific destination (Hargrave's Communications Dictionary <http://www.xreferplus.com/entry/2721667>). This with Adamson et al.'s conference manager allows for the connection between two parties to be established. The fact that the connection is between a PC – PC and a PC – telephone has already been discussed above.

In regards to **claim 24**, Adamson discloses, "Address records of corporate address books 202a – 202c are automatically created/updated by the bizcard create and edit functions of the conferencing applications whenever bizcards are created/updated, to be described fully below. Furthermore, corporate address books 202a – 202c are synchronized with each other automatically by file drivers included on servers 18a – 18c (Column 5 Lines 19 – 25)."

In regards to **claim 25**, Adamson and Klug et al., in combination, teach a web page where a user can input user information, such as the information found on a business card, and sending the information to designated locations provided by the user (Klug Column 3 lines 2 – 6). The bizcards would then contain information such as call information so that a call can be placed to another party, in which the connection type is supported by a PC (Adamson Column 5 Lines 41 – 49). Once the information is inputted it can then be stored on the web page to be later accessed using an ID (Klug Column 8 Lines 1 – 8).

11. **Claim 19** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson (US Patent 5,717,863) in view of Klug (US Patent 6,823,327) and in further view of H. Oden (US Patent 3,510,594), hereinafter referred to as Oden. Adamson et al., and Klug are discussed above. Adamson and Klug fail to teach calculating a calling fee for a conference call. Oden teaches a, "...circuit arrangement for automatic fee assessment among a plurality of subscribers participating in a conference call... (Column 3 Claim 1)." Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings of Oden to modify the

combination of Adamson and Klug to include a circuit arrangement for automatic fee assessment.

12. **Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adamson et al., Klug et al., and Oden as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Gainsboro (US Patent 5,926,533). Gainsboro discloses a software program that supports,

“...(1) establishment and configuration of individual inmate data and monetary accounts;
(2) checking of inmate debit (i.e. paid-in-advance) accounts;...
(4) real-time monitoring of inmate telephone calls and alerts...along with the ability to cut off inmate calls individually and globally;
(5) storing and reporting of detailed inmate call details and account information;... (Column 11 Lines 41 – 46).”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of the teachings of Gainsboro to modify the combination of Adamson et al., Klug et al., and Oden as discussed in claim 19 to include a software program that monitors paid-in-advance accounts with the ability to cut off calls.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Adamson (US Patent 5,754,775) which teaches a method and apparatus for the connection of a PC to another PC for conferencing, Adamson (US Patent 5,818,442) which teaches a method and apparatus for exchanging business cards in international electronic conferences, Haralambopoulos (US Patent 5,148,474) which teaches a telecommunication system for automatic billing, and Internet Mail

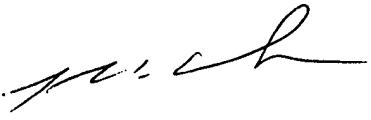
Consortium (IMC <http://www.imc.org/pdi/>) which teaches the many usages of an electronic business card.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerardo Araque Jr. whose telephone number is (571)272-3747. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GA



JOHN G. WEISS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600